

















# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

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Official Paper of the Territory of Arkansas.

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## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM ARKANSAS.

General Gorman out on an Expedition.

Rebel Raid into Holly Springs.

BATTLE NEAR CORINTH EXPECTED.

General Marmaduke and force Captured.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.

Rebel force at Mobile.

Promotion of Officers for Meritorious Conduct.

SKIRMISH IN TENNESSEE.

Fit John Porter Found Guilty and Dismissed from the Service.

\$1,000,000 Placed to the Credit of the Emancipation Commission in the District.

The Removal of the Indian Tribes.

Removal of an Important Character from the Army of the Potomac.

Burnside's Army Crossed the Rappahannock.

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## The Rumors of a Battle Pronounced Untrue.

Pharmaceutical, Jan. 22.

The Bulletin says the rumor of a battle cannot be true.

The passengers who took it to New York must have left Washington at latest yesterday morning, and if there had been a battle, it must have occurred day before yesterday.

This morning the Rev. Jeremiah Slattery, Chaplain of the 110th Pennsylvania volunteers, called at the Bulletin office. He left the army at Baltimore day before yesterday, with a pass from Gen. Hooker, dated on Monday.

At that time the troops had not crossed the Rappahannock. He pronounced the rumor untrue; and he is a gentleman whose word may be relied upon, even as to the date.

A Washington dispatch annexed to the capture, within our lines, of Capt. John H. Bond and Charles Powell, of the rebel Stuart's command, both of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, has been pronounced as a fabrication.

Judge Otto, of Indiana, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Davis, of Massachusetts, will resign his place on the Committee on Elections, of which he was chairman.

A special dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser, dated Washington, January 22, says: "A violent storm of wind and rain has been raging here with fearful violence during the night. It does not appear any signs of ceasing."

There is great anxiety to hear something from the iron-clads Nahant and Wachapreague, which left New York on Sunday. The Navy Department has not heard any tidings from them, but thinks they have been able to shelter themselves behind the Delaware capes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 22.

House.—Mr. Stevens reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and extending over two years from date. The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy \$2,000 per annum, and limiting the term of the Assistant Secretary to one year from date. The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to provide Ways and Means for the support of the Government. Among the amendments which are subsequently to be acted upon in the House are: authorizing the Secretary to dispose of lands, on such terms as he may deem most advisable for the United States, for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, for the lawful money of the United States, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore issued under the provisions of this act.

Mr. Cox moved to amend by making revenue payable in legal tender notes, as he said *pro forma* to express his belief of the effect of increasing paper money upon the Western interests. He had always opposed it because every dollar of the new issue burdened the West by increasing the price of the article upon which there was a money tax. The consumer pays it. For instance, the importer purchases one dollar worth of goods in New England; when he carries them to the West, he adds ten per cent duty and he adds to the original purchase, making \$1.10.

He also adds the difference in exchange 60 per cent, making with the first cost and duty 160 per cent on the cost of the goods. Thus under the present tariff and paper money system, the manufacturer going on actual production 170 per cent, do not wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts divide their receipts 10 per cent, and from 20 to 60 per cent extra.

On the 1st of January the Nonpareil mills of Salem, divided for per cent, and the Lowell mills at Haverhill, Me., divided 50 per cent. Extra. Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires, from the veins of labor through a light tariff and convertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection. Its surplus above home consumption, seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibition of protective tariffs, or from an inflated currency, hence agricultural products do not rise.

Let this process go on a few years longer and the wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of a Government which depends on taxes.

Mr. Morrill of Vt., remarked as the gentleman from Ohio was a distinguished member of the other side of the House, it was perhaps necessary to say that it was the almost unanimous conclusion that the interest on the permanent debt should be paid in coin.

If this feature of the bill were stricken out, whence would the Treasury procure coin for this purpose?

The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary to issue \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes, the interest not exceeding 6 per cent, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable at any time after three years from date. Such notes to be receivable for internal debt, and for the redemption of the United States, except imports.

Nothing in this section is to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes.

SENATE.—Mr. Tilden of Indiana presented credentials of Hon. David Turpin, elected Senator from Indiana.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF RARE GOODS AND SHOES.

This morning, FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large lot of Rare Goods, including Ladies Dress Goods, Shoes, Gloves, &c. at our store,



















## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

OVERLAND TO CARIBOO.

A Minnesota's Narrative of the  
Perils and Dangers of the  
Route West of the Rocky  
Mountains.A Canadian's Account of the Sas-  
katchewan Gold District East of  
the Rocky Mountains.AGRICULTURE AT EDMONTON HOUSE AND  
ST. ANN'S MEDICAL—BUFFALO—COAL.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1, 1882.

We left St. Peter on the 8th day of last

May, bound over for some excellent

country, lacking some timber to make one

of the best in the world. At Georgetown

we crossed the Red River into Dakota

Territory, and followed what is known as

the "ridge trail" to the Red River settle-

ment.

As soon as we arrived at Fort Gary,

where we were called upon by Mr. Christy,

chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company,

for the Saskatchewan district, who,

upon learning where we were from and

whether bound, offered us every assist-

ance and facilities in regard to the route.

Had we acted upon his advice and taken

the southern, instead of the northern

pass, we would not only have got there

earlier in the season and with less diffi-

culty, but would have saved hundreds of

dollars, now lost. But from the representa-

tions of that scoundrel, Love, (of

whom more hereafter) we were led to be-

lieve that the Hudson Bay Company were

interested in diverting travel from the

northern route, and consequently we dis-

regarded Mr. Christy's advice.

After making various replies, and pur-

chasing such articles as with which we

were not already supplied, our party now

consisting of fifteen men, including Dr.

Simonsen and party from St. Cloud, set

out from Fort Gary, on the 10th day of

June. A party of one hundred and thirty

Canadians, with ninety-six carts, had pre-

ceded us seven days, and we left a party

of fifty more ready to follow.

The blackfoot and other Indians, hav-

ing heard of our coming, had notified us

that they would rob and plunder every

white person passing through their coun-

try. As a matter of precaution and safety

we picked our animals and stood guard

every night, but "nary" red skin did we

see east of the Rocky Mountains, except

at the Hudson Bay Company's posts.

Our course was up the right bank of

the Assiniboine river, until June 21st,

when we reached Fort Elliot, then fol-

lowed up the Qu'Appelle river a short

distance, when we took off over the

Touchwood Hills. We reached and

crossed the south branch of the Saskat-

chewan river, on the 7th day of July, and

arrived at Fort Carlton and crossed the

north branch of the same river on the

following day. We kept the right bank un-

til we arrived at Fort (Jelly Fish),

bank until we arrived at Fort Edmonton,

Of timber, the country possesses very little, and this of willow, small poplar and balsam poplar. None of the harder varieties are to be found. Except occa-

sionally, here and there, in swamps, we saw no trees large enough for small sized house logs—nothing in fact but saplings, and so were obliged to be content with carrying wood for days and days together.

Between Pitt and Edmonton the country is covered with clumps of brush—nothing worthy of being called timber. Of game—there were plenty of ducks—of buffalo, we saw not one, they being further south at that season of the year. Saw a few deer and a few antelope, but killed none. But of wolves, longlegged, gaunt, grinning devils, the country between Edmonton and Pitt seemed to be overrun with them, feeding on the carcasses of starved buffalo. We could count them by scores, and they make night hideous with their howling.

Our arrival at Edmonton caused a great deal of wonder and excitement among the half-breed and natives. None of them had before seen a wagon, and they seemed wonderfully amused at our modes.

At Edmonton our packing commenced. Mr. Brazier, the gentlemanly master of the fort, instead of taking advantage of our circumstances, gave us good trucks for our wagons, allowing us their full value. Besides, he placed us under many obligations for numerous acts of kindness received at his hands.

We spent a week making pack-trains, trading off our plunder to the Indians and making various preparations for the remainder of the journey.

The greater part of the first party had already left, taking the north pass. The remainder were about to leave for Bow River, a tributary of the Saskatchewan, and concerning which great stories of gold have just come in.

On the 6th of August we set out from Edmonton, taking the northern pass, via the Jasper House. Alas, however, we found quite a respectable pack-train. We stopped a few days at Lake St. Anne, some sixty miles from Edmonton, where there is quite a settlement and a Catholic mission. From this place to Teetee-kauch, on the head waters of the Fraser, we were twenty-eight days, traveling constantly. No words can describe the hardships and trials of this portion of our journey. To the Jasper House the trail passes for nearly two hundred miles through thickly wooded pine and tamarack swamps, and is obstructed for a greater portion of the way, by heavy timber. Our Red River ponies seemed to get along very well through the swamps, but the mules were worse than useless. Their feet would cut through the briers in all and water. At such times we would have to unload and carry the packs—often for many rods—to dry ground; load up and go over the same thing again. And thus it was, through all that miserable, God-forsaken, worthless country. We daily found dead or worn out horses as we passed along, and were abandoned by the advance party.

We lost four of our own mules, and had three more ready to give up the ghost when we arrived at the cache.

Two days out from St. Anne we reached and forded the Pembina river, where a view from ten to fifteen feet deep of the best of stone coal drops out of each bank. Several days later we reached and forded the McLeod, a wide, rapid river, and when swollen very difficult to cross. Here one of our party, from St. Peter, came near being drowned.

We reached the Jasper House on the 29th of August. The Jasper is situated about one day in the Rocky Mountains, on the Athabasca river, at the foot of Athabasca Lake. We followed up the Athabasca to the mouth of the Miette, one of its tributaries—followed the Miette to its source, over the "divide," and struck the head of the Fraser where it was not two feet in width.

Ascending the Miette, our rise was very rapid. The river running from base to base of high mountains compelled us to cross it no less than seventeen times. This was by no means either a pleasant or safe operation. The water was high, icy cold, and very rapid, and the bottom being covered with slippery boulders, made it extremely difficult to gain a footing. Fortunately, we met with no accident.

Having reached the summit (which, by the way, we passed without knowing it) our descent was rapid. We stepped over the head waters of the Fraser about noon and by night of the next day it had grown into a large, rapid, booming river. From Cowdung Lake to the cache it is almost one continuous rapid.

When we had reached Teetee-Jawes-Cache (merely a spot on the Fraser, where the Indians resort at certain seasons to fish for salmon), we decided to send four of our men overland with the stock, and the remainder to go down the river. We bought two canoes, for which we paid five of our best horses, and we built two more. We also assisted a party of five men who had been wrecked on the river, losing everything they had in building a canoe.

All things being ready, on the 13th of September, with five canoes, carrying twenty-four men, we set out on our journey down the Fraser. On the 31st day we were started at hearing a cry for help from a man on shore. We rowed up and found an old man by the name of Galloway, from Canada West. He, in company with his son and another man, had started down the river some two weeks before. A dispute having arisen between them, the old man staid behind and built a small canoe of his own. He had run against a

snag the day before and upset, losing everything. When found, he had nothing on but shirt and drawers, and had been on twenty-four hours without food or anything to eat. He would have soon perished from cold and exposure.

A couple of days later we found a canoe drifted upon the sand, which Mr. G. at once recognized as having belonged to Mr. Alexander Robinson and party, from Goderich, Canada West. We afterwards learned that, in passing through some rapids, the canoe struck a rock and upset. Robinson, being himself an excellent swimmer, told his companions to hold on to the canoe and he would swim ashore. But the brave fellow sank to rise no more. One of his companions, by the name of Justus Patterson, of Toronto, died of quinsy, after reaching Fort George.

We had been on several days when an accident occurred, which, came near costing eight of us to a watery grave. We all at once found ourselves being carried with the velocity of lightning down a long and dangerous rapid. The river was full of huge, ugly rocks, and endeavoring to steer clear of one in the middle of the stream, our canoe struck! Fortunately, it did not go quite over, but to our horror we found it still filling with water, having been split almost from end to end. In an instant we struck for the shore, some two or three hundred yards distant, and never did mortals work harder for dear life than did we. Fortunately, we missed the intervening rocks, and reached the bank just as the water came over the top of the canoe. We all felt grateful to kind Providence for our miraculous escape, for had the canoe gone over, all must have perished.

On the forenoon of the twelfth day we have in sight of Fort George. Cheer upon cheer went up from every heart as we found ourselves once more within the bounds of civilization; and no wonder we were rejoiced, as to use a common expression, "the last horizon was the fire."—many of the men had been living for many days on poor jerked beef made from their overworked pack animals.

Gathering what information we could, and purchasing a few bushels of potatoes at only six dollars per bushel, we again set out, and on the 26th of September landed at Quesnel, one of the depots from which the Cariboo miners are supplied with provisions. We had been one hundred and forty-one days on the road, and were yet some seventy-five miles from the Cariboo mines.

The mining season being about over, the miners were pouring down by hundreds from the mines to the different places on the coast. It therefore became us to do likewise; so we strapped our blankets and what little effects we had left to our backs, and "skedaddled" two hundred and fifty miles on foot and about the same distance by boat, and reached Victoria on the 15th day of October.

I need not say that we are all thoroughly disgusted with the overland route. Not one of the men by this route with whom I have conversed, (and I have conversed with many) could ever be induced to travel in such a manner; nor could any of us recommend it to any of our friends as might be green enough to come to Cariboo.

In my next, I will give the readers of the Press such information in regard to the Cariboo mines as I have been able to gain from perfectly reliable men who have passed through the route, and who, in the meantime, I would say, that not one of us is thick sufficiently of Cariboo to give it a trial next season, nor would I advise any friend of mine to go.

Truly yours,  
E. PAGE DAVIS.

Overland Route to Cariboo—Letter

From W. Turner, Esq., of Victoria.

To the Editor of the Chatham (C. W.) Press:

FORT EDMONTON, B. C., Aug. 11, 1882.

We left Fort Gary on the 11th of June, with an ox and cart to every two men. We had an excellent road to travel upon as far as Prairie Portage, where we stopped a day or two in order to be joined by other companies. There are many good farms under cultivation, with fine houses erected upon them as far as this; the inhabitants are principally Scotch, half-breds, and are very intelligent. I saw some very fine samples of wheat grown in the settlement; they have also fine cattle in great numbers feeding upon the open prairie. Everything being ready we started again, but owing to some heavy showers of rain having fallen, the road was not good. No buildings except those belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, are met with from this place; the soil is generally good. We arrived at Fort Elliot and crossed the Assiniboine river on the 26th of June. This fort consists of several old log buildings enclosed within a stockade, as a protection against Indians; there was a lot in course of erection, which would soon be occupied by the factor at the old fort. On the 31st of July we passed Touchwood Hills, an old building which is fast falling to the ground, the occupants having removed to a new one lately built. We arrived at the south branch of the Saskatchewan river on the 12th of July, and crossed our carts and provisions in one of the Hudson Bay Company's ferries, swimming overboard. At this point we left the road leading to Fort Carlton on our right, and turned our course southward in order to fall in with buffalo, as there were many in the caravan who wished to get a supply of buffalo meat for winter use. We had the pleasure of witnessing many a chase, and of seeing many a fine buffalo shot to the ground; many deer, bears, and wolves, were also seen. August 24th we arrived at this fort, having traveled 51 days, Sundays and stormy days not included, and it is calculated to take twenty days more to reach Cariboo.

The country which we have traveled over is generally level, although there are some very hilly parts. We were seven days traveling across a large plain without the least appearance of wood, being obliged to do our cooking by burning the dried dung of buffalo, termed "chips" by the emigrants. We were obliged to ford several small streams upon which indications of gold, and even the metal itself,

were found in minute particles, and at the South Saskatchewan 16 grains to the ton was found. This stream is considerably wider than the Thames, and very rapid but rather shallow. There is scarcely any wood to be met with except aspen, and that not of a large size, except near this place, where we have some *Taxus*. There is scarcely any good water along the route; in fact, it is so late in the season made from it is sometimes undrinkable. Pasture is but middling, until we are within a few days' travel of this place, where the soil gets much better, being a rich, black loam, and grass grows very strong.

It was supposed that we would receive considerable benefit from the late rains and more so when we got among the buffalo; but with the exception of one party of about twenty (Crees) there were none seen, although a strict watch was kept every night, which was done by forming a circle with our carts to enclose the animals, then pitching the tents outside of the circle and placing the guard around still beyond the tents. The Crees and Blackfeet are at war with each other at the present time. Mosquitoes are very numerous in this country, so numerous that it is impossible for man or beast to get rest.

A great deal of rain has lately fallen, causing the streams to rise and the roads to be horrible to pass over. The evenings are very cool, with warm days.

Last year at this fort, or at St. Ann's settlement, which lies forty-five miles west of this, there were raised, I am told, 1,800 bushels of potatoes and six hundred bushels of wheat. There is a windmill here belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, for grinding flour. New potatoes are now growing look well; barley, wheat and other cereals are finely out in head, but not ripe enough to cut.

A considerable number of about two hundred miners, mostly from Canada, arrived here previous to us, and hiring a guide, started immediately for the "Jasper Pass" for Cariboo. They had brought great quantities of provisions, clothing, &c., which they had to dispose of at a very great sacrifice, being unable to get anything but a badling animal over the mountains by this pass. In our company there are between sixty and seventy men, most of whom intend to go the same way. At this point some old miners have been prospecting with a "Roamer." I have seen the dust which was taken out—a very good show. They say that with a person in a party of five or six, it would not be otherwise. Walter Frederick has just come in, having washed out a few grains of "El Dorado." He is not intending to stop here, but is going further south to Bow River, where the prospects are said to be good—at least I have seen a person in a party of two or three, who comes this overland route to hunt gold. The excitement is becoming greater every day; Indians give shillings for a person to go to Cariboo, and Cariboo for a person to go to the coast. It will, however, soon be known whether it can be had in paying quantities east of the Rocky Mountains.

Having traveled over the route I wish to mention in connection with the mineral wealth of this great Northwest territory. I speak of coal, which can actually be seen skimming the ground upon the headwaters of the river, but of what quality I know not, although it is used entirely by the blacksmiths at this place. Iron is also said to be in this place. I will try and do better in my next.

Truly yours, &c.,

WILLIAM TURNER.

From the Toronto Globe.

GOLD OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Fresh proof of the existence of gold on the Saskatchewan are daily received. We copy elsewhere a letter from Mr. W. Turner, late of Chatham, which furnishes details of discoveries of the precious metal, near Fort Edmonton. That place lies some distance from the mountains, and there can be no doubt, when small quantities are found there, and even in the progress of western and northwestern exploration, that large supplies will be discovered as the miners ascend. There is no longer any reason to doubt the existence of extensive gold-fields within territory which we believe legally belongs to Canada, and which in any case we can have for asking; territory, also, which we like Pike's Peak or Cariboo, barren in soil and severe in climate, but rich in everything which is needed for human use. Yet, strange to say, our Government cannot be persuaded to hold its hand to grasp this magnificent empire. We have had a deputation in England, and we hear much of a railroad through a barren wilderness which will never pay a penny to our revenue, but hardly a word comes to us about the opening of the Northwest. Lower Canada does not progress westward, and upper Canada are foolish enough to permit themselves to be governed by the eastern section. We cannot even have a penny to carry the mail to every point on Lake Superior, although Gaspe has an expensive service. We pay seventy per cent of the taxation of the country, but most pressing needs are overlooked that Lower Canada, which pays only thirty per cent, may be pampered. We can tell the members of the present Government that if they hope to keep office during the coming session, and fail to do justice to Upper Canada on the question of the Northwest, they are egregiously mistaken. If Mr. Sandfield Macdonald can see nothing beyond his little borough, he must have his eyes opened by an instrument which will be more sharp than agreeable.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DO YOU WANT  
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS?  
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,  
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,  
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,  
PATENT STAMP MILLS

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR  
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions  
of all kinds of machinery of all descriptions,  
SAVING MILLS, FLOURING MILLS  
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
TO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.  
CHICAGO.  
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

WANTED TO RENT.

A small house, one furnished preferred. Ad-

dress Post Office Box 107.

jan 18-21

## SQUAD DEPRECIATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.  
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the Sioux Indian outbreak, with a view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have the necessary forms, and are prepared to receive applications for having claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

JOHN THORWARTH,

Foot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON.

Keeps constantly on hand and orders to order

HOOTS AND SLEIGH BELLS,

Which are warranted to be good quality, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.

The first introduced in this city, will be put in

order, and the maker of the boot is made in a

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a

good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH,

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1882.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE

FOR \$750.

A charming position in a well-located, built

to be used for a summer residence, or for a

convenient place of business, with a view of

the city, and a fine view of the river, and

the surrounding country, and a fine view of the

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## LADIES' SKATES, GENTS' SKATES.

SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS,

HORSE BLANKETS, TRUNKS AND VALISES!

A Large Lot just Opened by

C. PROAL,

MOFFITT'S CASTLE, COR. FOURTH AND JACKSON-STS.

January 11, 1883—17.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PA















## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The following is the vote for United States Senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Sumner	19	38	57
Allen	1	1	2
C. F. Adams	1	1	2
Clark	1	1	2

The Boston Journal of Thursday last was printed on paper made entirely of wood, by a new process. The paper presents a clear surface, is of soft but firm texture, and admirably adapted to newspaper purposes. The Journal claims that the lot they used was not a fair test of what the proprietors propose to do, but it certainly proves that there are other materials besides rags which can be successfully used in the manufacture of white paper.

A correspondent, writing from Murfreesboro to the Cincinnati Commercial, makes our loss in the Murfreesboro battle as follows: Killed, 1,702; wounded, 7,770; missing, 4,000. A large share of the missing were stragglers, captured by the enemy's cavalry in the rear of our army.

The rebels have a curious way of reporting successful Generals. Their papers all claim, and Gen. Bragg himself claims, that they won a great victory over Rosecrans at Murfreesboro. Yet the Commanding General is immediately superseded by one from the Virginia army. Is this the way to reward success?

According to the report of the Adjutant General to the Rhode Island Legislature, the gallant little State has furnished for the defense of the nation, by land and sea, 10,400 men, or thirty per cent. more than her quota.

The employees at the navy yard in Charlestown, Mass., have struck because of the non-payment of their wages, and for higher wages, and refuse to go to work until both objects are accomplished.

A correspondent at Memphis writes under date of January 15th, that snow fell there the day before to the depth of ten inches, a thing before unheard of in that latitude.

Russell, in his Diary, gives the following account of a reception he got at the hands of a German soldier: On the 1st of September, a fifty German soldier called out from the parapet of an earthwork over the Long Bridge, "Pull Run Russell," and at the same time cocked his rifle and leveled it. Russell immediately rolled around into the fort, the fellow still presenting his firelock, and asked him what he meant, at the same time calling for the sergeant of the guard, who came at once, and at his request arrested the man, who recovered arms and said, "It was a mistake. I want to freckle Pull Run Russell." As the man's rifle was capped and loaded, and on full cock, Russell did not see the fun of the proceeding so clearly, and urged an investigation into his conduct, which he did not, however, think it necessary to pursue.

In a large mercantile house in Philadelphia is employed, at a salary of seven hundred dollars a year, a man about seventy years old. In the same store is employed the porter's son, at a salary of \$2,500. As the son sells goods the old man hauls them to the sidewalk. There is a rich man, living in the bosom of luxury, whose father sends apples from a basket on the street corner next his door.

A "sensational book" has been written by Michele, the "L'Amour" man. It is called *La Sorvire*. Victor Hugo calls it "profound and touching," and George Sand says it made her sick, and kept her awake a whole night with horror and indignation.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves get a hard rub from a New Orleans army correspondent, who says that the boys, not exactly liking their camping ground, made a rush for the State prison, knocked down the keepers, entered the building, turned the key on the inside of the wall gate, locked the soldiers in the cells, and cried: "Now we're at home!"

Secretary Chase says, in a letter of January 15th:

"Nor are payments for the army and navy now suspended, as seems to be supposed by a great many. The daily disbursements of money now made exceeds somewhat a million dollars each day, of which half a million under the direction of the Secretary of War, is appropriated exclusively to the paymasters for the pay of troops. These disbursements exhaust the means available under existing legislation, but are not adequate to the demands on the Treasury, and these demands must soon be materially reduced, as the power to add receipts from ordinary sources will soon be reached."

Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, opposed secession to the last, and has been pretty much in obscurity since the rebellion began. A late Richmond Examiner says he has recently purchased, in Orange county, Virginia, an estate of 2,800 acres for the sum of \$104,000, and has left Richmond to take possession of the same, with the intention of devoting the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits.

Rebel strength at Port Hudson. The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, if it is formidable than those of the latter city, are inferior in strength to them alone. Before Gen. Banks can reach Vicksburg, by way of the river, Port Hudson must be taken, and the attack has probably now been made. An interesting description of the place, with estimates of the forces defending it, &c.,

derived from the statements of deserters, are given below by a Baton Rouge correspondent:

**WATER DEFENSES OF PORT HUDSON.**  
The water defenses of Port Hudson consist of eight batteries, mounting at present only twenty-one guns, some of them being obsolete, as yet, for ordnance. For about five miles above Trout's Island, the Mississippi is straight; but then there is an abrupt turn, a creek, called Thompson's Creek, running southwardly, which empties into the river. West of this, Thompson's Creek is an impassable marsh, which forms a natural defense above.

The first formidable obstacle the gunboats will have to contend with in ascending the river is a battery stationed on a bluff some eighty feet high, which height enables the rebels to cover the decks of our vessels by plunging shots. This is of great importance in case of iron clads which have sloping sides, like the Essex, as it enables them to fire into her at right angles.

There are two water batteries—one of them masked—and five other batteries on the bluff, the last one being just below the mouth of Thompson's Creek. I have placed the total number of guns in these batteries at twenty-one, which it may be, is rather small; but I am satisfied that they mount less than thirty, all told.

They have a 120-pounder, which was brought down by railroad from Clinton last week.

The rest of the guns are twenty-fours, twenty-twos and forty-twos.

**REINFORCED OBSTRUCTION OF THE CHANNEL.**  
In addition to these batteries, it is reported that within the last few days the rebels have obstructed the channel between Trout's Island and the eastern bank of the Mississippi, by driving piles and erecting a bridge, which enables them to run light artillery over to the island and oppose the progress of the gunboats.

It is not to be expected that the rebels will deprive them of the shelter gained by passing the eastern channel. It is doubtful, however, whether these reported obstructions will really prove to be a serious obstacle.

The water defenses, saying nothing of the last, extend about three miles, and half along the bank of the river, and if properly worked, will not do seriously engage the attention of the fleet.

**LAND DEFENSES.**

The land defenses of Port Hudson are mainly of recent construction, having been mostly thrown up since our occupation of Baton Rouge.

They are nine or ten miles in extent, consisting of a parapet wall, fronted by a ditch and more or less abatis. These works commence at the point on the river just below the first water battery, and extend in a southerly direction to Trout's Creek, where the impassable marsh already mentioned forms a natural terminus and defense. These works are extended so far to the rear that they can be reached without danger of molestation from the gunboats, being out of range of our guns, and will have to be carried by a land attack, unless, the gunboats should succeed in shelling the batteries on the river, enabling our troops to enter from the river side.

On these land defenses are mounted about thirty guns, some of them of heavy caliber; and, in addition to these, the enemy is provided with four heavy field batteries, which can be readily moved to any part of the works.

**THE REBEL FORCES AT PORT HUDSON.**

The rebel forces at Port Hudson are commanded by General Bell, who was, I believe, educated at West Point.

The commissary department issues rations for 15,000 men, but this includes the sick and the camp followers of every description. The number of soldiers is about 12,000, and the effective force less than 10,000.

The rations consist chiefly of corn bread and molasses, with meat, when it can be obtained, which is seldom.

Desertions are numerous, and the sick list is large.

**Wear of the Rebellion.**

We find in the Missouri Republican the following manly letter from two Confederate officers, who, having become convinced of the fact that they were engaged in an unrighteous conflict against the Federal Government, penitently desire to return to their duty as good citizens, and henceforth live up to the letter and spirit of the oath of allegiance. How many thousands there are who, like these, have come to a realizing sense of their error, and, but for a false pride, would gladly follow their example!

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 27, '62.  
COLONEL—We the undersigned (late officers in Van Dorn's corps of the so-called Confederate army), having become convinced of the wickedness and folly of this rebellion, and being actuated by pure and honest motives and an ardent desire to see a speedy restoration of our glorious and happy Union, have come at length to the determination to present our services to the United States Government, and to our homes, hoping that permission will be granted us of conveying our families North unmolested in person or property.

It is hoped, if not inconvenient or incompatible with your duties, that you will be graciously pleased to represent this matter to the proper officials, that it may be attended with as little delay as possible.

We were captured on the 17th of September, near Iuka, Mississippi, and turned over for exchange at Vicksburg on the 1st of November last. During that period we became acquainted with Col. Minner, commanding cavalry brigade, and Col. Dubois at Corinth, Major Barrill, Provost Marshal at Cairo, also Col. Cox and Lieut. Col. Logan, of the 101st Illinois infantry, stationed at that time at Cairo, and after conversing with these and other Federal officers, we were convinced that our position to the Federal Government was erroneous and unreasonable, untenable, and we deeply deplored and regretted the fact that we were ever led to assume a hostile attitude against it. Then faithfully to keep our word, in letter and spirit, the oath of allegiance when administered, is the solemn intention of us.

Your obedient servants,  
P. GRAMAM,  
Major Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry,  
E. F. DODD,  
First Lieut. Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry,  
To Col. D. WICKHAM, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

## Miscellaneous.

**NEW GOODS!—NEW GOODS!**  
JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Splendid chance to purchase Holiday Presents at

**SMITH & TAYLOR'S,**

"Cheap Cash Store,"

THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE N.W. EXPRESS OFFICE.

We have on hand a choice lot of

**BALMORAL SKIRTS,**

the cheapest in the market.

SOUTINGS, RUBIAS, HOODS AND SCARVES,

In great variety of styles and colors.

**OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS**

Is unequalled in this city, consisting in part of

**SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOES,**

of the best make, in all colors.

**ALL WOOL REPS,**

PLAIN AND FIGURED UNION REPS,

Plain and Figured Union, Mottled Cloths, Dress Cloths, Valencia Pairs, &c., &c.

Besides a large variety low priced Dress Goods.

Also choice patterns of Flannel Shirts.

All kinds of White and Colored

**FLANNEL.**

Great Bargains in Bleached and Brown COTTONS,

and all kinds of Domestic Goods, Hosiery,

Gloves, Laces and Gentlemen's

Wrappers and Trunks, Hosiery, Corsets, &c.

All of which we will sell

for cash at figures to suit the choicest buyers.

Call and examine for yourselves at

**"The Cheap Cash Store"**

**SMITH & TAYLOR,**

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

**ST. PAUL BRIDGE.**

The road at the west end of the bridge being ready for travel, the tolls on the bridge from 15th December to 1st March, will be reduced to the following rates:

2 Cattle and one crossing, 10 cents.

1 single team and one crossing, 10 cents.

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## BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Balmoral Skirts.

SILK STRIPED.

The choicest selection of

**BALMORAL SKIRTS,**

Ever brought to the city, just received by Ex-

press. Also a splendid line of

**"Bradley's Hoop Skirts,"**

Including the favorite brands "Pride of the World," "Favorite Diamond," "Immovable Tap," "Lace Gore," and a great variety of other styles, at

**HOGAN & CAMP.**

DEALERS IN

**Pork, Grain, Groceries**

**and Provisions,**

Invites their friends and buyers generally to call upon them in Carter's Building, Fourth street, between Jackson and Third, where they will find a full and complete stock of all the above named goods, and a general stock of Choice Groceries, and all at the lowest prices.

The highest price paid for Pork and Grain.

St. Paul, Jan. 25, 1863.

**BOY WANTED.**

To take care of a horse, and make himself generally useful. A good boy more than a good servant. Inquire at the residence of Mr. J. H. BOWMAN, 42nd street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on one week.

**JOSEPH LEWIS**

Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, and of the County of New York, and of Vermont. Collects rents, makes taxes paid for non-payers, etc.

Refers to HOS. A. BARNES, 15th street, St. Paul, Minn.

**DENTISTRY.**

DR. BOWMAN, having taken rooms in the Windsor House, will give his attention to all who may desire his professional services. He is a graduate of the New York College of Dentistry, and has been practicing in New York City for several years. He is a member of the American Dental Association, and is qualified to perform all the operations of the profession. He will be at his office, 42nd street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on one week.

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## SIOUX DEPREDIATIONS.

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SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys.

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

**JOHN THORWART,**

Boot and Shoe

**MANUFACTURER.**

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Which are warranted to do good service, and







**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.**

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

**NAME AND LOCATION.**  
1. The name of this Company is Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, incorporated May 1857, and located in the City of Hartford, Conn.

**CAPITAL.**  
2. The amount of its Capital Stock is...\$200,000.00

3. The amount of its Capital Stock actually paid up in cash, is.....200,000.00

4. ASSETS.

1st. Cash on hand in Bank, and in hands

2. Real Estate unincumbered .....	\$5,444.3
3. Bonds owned by the Company, viz:	
Par	Market

U. S. 6 per ct. bonds	value.	value.
(1881.) coupons.....	\$10,000	\$10,000
U. S. 7 1/2-10 per ct. treas-		
ury notes.....	20,000	20,400

Connecticut State 6 per cent, bonds.....	5,000	5,300
Michigan State 6 per ct. bonds.....	15,000	15,450

Hartford City 6 per ct. bonds.....	11,000	11,440
Brooklyn City 6 per ct. bonds .....	5,000	5,500

Total Bonds.....	\$43,000	\$68,000	\$8,000.00
4th. Debts to the Company secured by mortgages, being first lien of record			

5th. Debts otherwise secured, loans on stock.....	10,432.6
6th. Debts for Premiums.....	None

1st. Bank Stocks owned by the Company.....	\$3,875.00
2d. Bills Receivable, (Loan to State of Connecticut)	8,000.00

3d. Interest accrued.....	4,532.97	
	<u>          </u>	\$96,407.5
<b>Total Assets of the Company.</b>		<u>\$97,672.5</u>

5. The amount of Liability due or not due to Bank or other creditors, by the Company,—None.

9. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof — None

11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk is \$10,000.

12. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one City is \$10,000.

13. The greatest amount allowed to be insured  
any one block. No rules have been adopted

11. The Charter or Act of Incorporation of the Company. A certified copy sent heretofore.  
M. HOWARD, President.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.  
HARTFORD COUNTY, }

The foregoing statement was subscribed and sworn to by the said Mark Howard, President and E. Thos. Lobdell, Secretary of said Merchant Insurance Company, this fifth day of January, 1937 before me.

[SEAL.] HENRY K. W. WELCH,  
Notary Public in and for the  
State of Connecticut

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, )  
[SEAL.] January 5th, 1863. )  
I hereby certify that I have examined the Stoc

Bonds, &c., of the Merchants' Insurance Com-  
pany of Hartford, as set forth in the Statement  
hereto annexed, and I find said Statement to  
be correct.

I further certify, that I believe the Assets of the Company to be of the full value stated.

GEO. ROBINSON, Deputy Comptroller  
STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, having fully complied with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to ex-

an act entitled an act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota," approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two: 1 hour.

Witness my hand and seal at the city of St. Paul, this 22d day of January, one thousand and

[illegible]







The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

An Enterprising Editor from St. Paul.

Among the recent batch of correspondents...

of the late Mr. Mitchell, one of the Irish rebels...

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Financial Resources North and South.

We condense from an article in the N. Y. Post, the following interesting statements...

in relation to Northern and Southern war expenditures...

and the respective resources. The cessation of the Post's...

article is the effort of the rebel authorities...

to raise money in England by the sale of...

their eight per cent. bonds. To pave the...

way to these negotiations, the secession...

press in England has been engaged in de-

preciating the United States stocks, and...

attempting to allure purchasers for the...

so-called Confederate securities. Malicious...

misrepresentations have been made...

also upon this subject, by the faction...

engaged in the patriotic work of op-

posing the government in its efforts to crush...

the rebellion.

The report of the Secretary of the...

Treasury shows that on the first of...

January the public debt was \$808,000,000...

of this \$808,000,000 were incurred before...

the rebellion, and should be deducted...

the expenses for December, at the rate...

of a million and a quarter a day, would...

amount to about \$30,000,000. Conse-

quently, on New Year's day, the expendi-

ture for the war had reached \$847,000,...

000.

The papers laid before the Congress...

at Richmond, show that the rebel only...

to the 1st of August last was \$347,272,...

000, and that the additional estimate to...

the 1st of January was \$209,500,487.

Now supposing that these estimates were...

corrected, which they must have been...

from the effects of the blockade and the...

traded prices of everything in the South...

the rebel expenditure had reached a total...

of \$556,772,759 on the 1st of January.

Thus we see that although the Confed-

erates have kept on foot a much smaller...

army than ours, and have not had the...

same vast expense incident to the cre-

ation of an iron clad navy, they have...

contrived to spend more than \$556,772,...

000, besides acquiring themselves of the...

vast amounts of munitions of war of which...

at the outset of the struggle, they plan-

dered the national government.

A statement of the expenditure of Eng-

land in the Crimean war, shows very in-

teresting management on the part of our...

government, comparatively, in the pros-

ecution of the war.

Now as to the resources. The vast...

expenditure and recuperative powers of this...

country are seen from a single fact. The...

total States in 1890 possessed real and...

personal property to the value of \$122,...

\$25,000,000; the amount in 1890 was...

\$2,170,000,000—the increase in ten...

years was \$2,145,000,000, or about...

\$217,500,000 a year. We shall find that...

the nation is not only paying the expenses...

of the war out of its annual profits, but...

accumulating wealth besides. No less than...

\$200,000,000 are yearly added to that...

accumulated capital, while every other...

productive labor, enterprise and ingenuity of...

the country.

A similar inquiry into the resources of the...

rebel States will show that in 1860 the...

aggregate real and personal estate amount-

ed to \$1,124,000,000. As in 1890 the...

amount was \$1,296,000,000, the increase...

in ten years was \$172,000,000, or about...

\$17,200,000 a year. Now, supposing...

that at this rate the rebels had...

\$17,200,000 a year equal to that which...

the rebels have spent on the war. This...

is clear that the yearly profits of the...

country, if their industry had been as...

as ours from present circumstances, would...

have enabled them to pay their expenses...

without encroaching on their capital. Their...

capital, their culture and their trade have...

been ruined. All available resources conse-

quently must be exhausted. Their expenses...

according to official estimates are now over...

\$800,000,000. Some five hundred mil-

lions of irredeemable paper have been...

issued, and it would be suicidal to emit...

more. Gold is worth three times its nominal...

value in paper. Flour, clothing, and all...

the necessities of life are at unheard-of...

prices. Unless loans from abroad can...

be obtained to a very considerable...

amount, it is not easy to see how the...

unhappy country can be much longer sus-

tained. For war, after all, is to no small...

extent a question of time, and the largest...

selection fails to win the final victory.

—Most of the English journals attack...

the London Times with great bitterness...

and indignantly republish its recent at-

tack of slavery on Scriptural grounds.

The Liverpool Post thinks a reaction will...

take place, and confidence in the govern-

ment is increasing. The London Army and...

Navy Gazette says:

"The Confederate Generals have been over-

estimated. Their great strength has been...

and light. Not one of them seems to have...

any purpose. Not one has had the...

energy to follow up a success, and his...

has never followed one up."

—Jeff. Davis addressed 150 citizens at...

Mobile on the 20th inst. There was no...

Indian Atrocities upon the Upper Missouri.

Five Thousand Hostile Indians in Arms.

General Indian War Threatened.

From the Washington Republican.

Dr. Walter A. Burleigh, Government...

Agent for the Yankton Agency, Sioux...

Territory, arrived in this city yesterday...

direct from his Agency, which place he...

left two weeks since.

Dr. Burleigh brought eight captives...

who were ransomed by some friendly...

Indians from the Santee of Minnesota...

who have recently sought refuge on the...

Upper Missouri river. These ransomed...

captives consist of two women, five little...

girls and one boy.

These captives were taken at Lake...

Shetek, in Minnesota, by Santee Indi-

ans, led by White Lodge and Sleepy...

Eyes, during the recent massacres in that...

State. They were compelled to drive ox-

teams the entire distance from the place...

of their capture to the point on the Mis-

souri River where they were ransomed.

The distance is estimated to be seven...

hundred and fifty miles by the route which...

they traveled. The women were com-

pelled to witness the murder of most of...

their children. The children who accom-

panied them are believed to be the only...

survivors of their respective families, with...

one exception.

One of the lady captives was severely...

wounded in the leg by a gunshot, from...

which she suffered excruciatingly. She was...

rescued at the time; but notwithstanding...

her delicate condition, had the dreadful...

alternative presented to her of submitting...

to the vile embraces of her captors, or...

seeing her only surviving child brutally...

murdered.

This brutality produced premature la-

bor; but even this did not relieve her...

from the foul treatment to which she was...

continually subjected. From the time of...

her captivity to the present she has been...

times sold to different Indians, and has...

often been compelled to submit to the...

gratification of their brutal passions.

The other lady, a very intelligent and...

respectable woman, who, at the time of...

her capture, had an infant several months...

old, after having been compelled to sub-

mit to the same lewd and filthy treat-

ment, is now the wife of her Indian...

&lt;



















# The Saint Paul Press.

To Our Subscribers and Friends.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials, and the consequent increase in the price of the Press, our new terms are:

DAILY PRESS.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable quarterly in advance, \$10.00  
To city subscribers, payable weekly, \$2.00  
To city subscribers, by the month, \$1.00  
To city subscribers, by the week, \$0.25  
To city subscribers, by the day, \$0.05  
To country subscribers, by the year, \$12.00  
To country subscribers, by the month, \$1.00  
To country subscribers, by the week, \$0.25  
To country subscribers, by the day, \$0.05

Weekly exchange newspapers, 75 cents, the difference between daily and weekly rates, in money.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

One copy, by mail, for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of \$5.00  
Clubs of five, to one address, each, \$20.00  
Clubs of ten, to one address, each, \$40.00  
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## Insurance.

**Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.**  
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000  
DIVIDENDS, \$1,000,000  
This Society was organized in the year 1862 with a capital of \$1,000,000 deposited in the State of New York, in United States bonds, as which it is authorized to receive deposits from individuals, and the entire profits of the business are divided among the policy holders. The Society is managed by a Board of Directors composed of the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Individuals desiring to insure their lives will be made very liberal and a company in the country offers equal advantages to policy holders.

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W. W. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

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W. W. PUTNAM, Secretary.  
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W. W. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

## Oils and Lamps.

**LAMPS AND OIL.**  
A new and complete stock of  
Lamps and Fixtures,  
And the best brands of  
OIL.  
For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
S. K. PUTNAM,  
416  
Corner Third and Market streets.

**MARVIN'S CROCKERY HOUSE.**  
JUST RECEIVED AND  
SELLING VERY LOW,  
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

**OIL-THE VERY BEST.**  
1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY  
CENTS A GALLON.

**CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE**  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED

**Table & Pocket Cutlery.**  
The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find  
these goods very desirable, and at  
VERY LOW RATES.

**Silver Plated**  
AND  
BRITANNIA WARE,  
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.**  
J. H. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

**OIL! OIL! OIL!**  
1,000 barrels No. 1, standard best quality  
Carbon Oil,  
ad-jant Brick Block, Robert St. Paul.

**J. DEGRAU.**  
Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and  
Sixth streets, where everything required in the  
building line will be promptly attended to.  
No jobbing done, but short notice and care-  
ful attention.

**PALMER'S PURE**  
**VINEGAR.**  
This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used  
by all housekeepers for  
PICKLES  
AND THE  
TABLE.

**It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to  
give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,  
and you will have no other.**

**For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by  
all grocers who have an eye to keeping  
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.**

**C. C. LEWIS & CO.**  
**REMOVAL.**

**HAYDEN, KAY & CO.**  
Have removed to  
Nos. 45 and 47 Lake St.,  
Where they are prepared to show CASH REVENUES

**SADDLERY HARDWARE**  
AND  
Carriage Trimmings  
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in  
the Northwest, embracing  
SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES,  
FELLOES, &c., &c.,

**CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, ENAMELED  
CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER,  
And a large assortment of  
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and  
Lashes, Skirting, Bridle and  
HARNESS LEATHER.**

All of which will be offered at  
Prices that will not be undersold.

Agents for  
MORREY'S SPRINGS AND AXLES, CROCKERY'S  
VALVELESS,  
Dole's Hub Boring Machine and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, W. W. KAY, P. WILSON,  
New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, O.  
225-3rd

**LEONARD & SHEIRE,**  
BUILDERS,  
Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth  
street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter  
Work done to order.

**M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT.**  
Office in the same building as Leonard &  
Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near  
Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for  
buildings of every description, prepared on short  
notice.

**A. F. KNIGHT,**  
Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications  
and Estimates for buildings of every kind, get up  
in the best style for the lowest price, get up  
on estimated cost, and will, if required, su-  
perintend the erection of the same, both in the  
city and country, at equally low rates. Office in  
Frederick's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minne-  
sota.

**APPLES! APPLES!**  
75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low  
by  
S. K. PUTNAM,  
416  
Corner Third and Market streets.

## Dry Goods.

**1862. SPRING. 1862.**  
**INGERSOLL'S BLOCK**  
**DRY GOODS FOR CASH.**  
**D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF  
CONSISTING OF  
FANCY DRESS GOODS,  
Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices  
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloth, from 10 to 25c per yard!  
FLAID PAID DE GRAYES,  
EMBROIDERED PAID DE GRAYES,  
EVERY VARIETY OF CHAISES,  
EMBROIDERED AND GAY CHAISES,  
PAID DE GRAYES AND BROWN HERRING LEXEMIA,  
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MORTIMER DE  
LAINES, PAID DE GRAYES LAINES,  
GREAT VARIETY.

**A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS**  
ALSO  
BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS,  
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;  
BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,  
SATINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS,  
ALSO  
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF  
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,  
AND  
EMBROIDERIES,  
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,  
ALSO  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,  
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE  
COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS  
Can purchase their goods of us, and  
SAVE TIME AND MONEY.  
We invite the attention of the ladies to our new  
styles of Cloaks and Mantilles.

**OUR ENTIRE STOCK**  
will be  
**SOLD FOR CASH,**  
AT PRICES TO DEFEAT COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit  
**OUR NEW STORE.**  
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.  
ap30-4ly St. Paul, Minnesota.

**AT WHOLESALE.**  
A large assortment of New Style  
Hoods, Nubias,  
Soutags and Comforters,  
ALSO  
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,  
WOOL SOCKS,  
Back Goggles & Mittens,  
Having a surplus of these goods we  
will close them out at BARGAINS.

**Hogan & Camp.**  
**CARPETS.**  
CARPETS CHEAP.  
CARPETS CHEAP.  
CARPETS CHEAP.

**I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.**  
**JOSEPH BUGBEE,**  
THIRD-ST., ABOVE THE BRIDGE,  
dec1-3m ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

**UNION PARK HOUSE,**  
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,  
G. W. FEW, - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Can-  
ada, on the bank of Lake Elzevir, five miles from  
St. Paul. The House and grounds are entirely  
new, and have been fitted up more particularly  
a home for invalids, and persons seeking recrea-  
tion.  
The House is provided with beds and all the  
necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing, and is  
one mile from Lake Elzevir, which is considered the  
best fishing ground in the State, where boats are  
also provided for the use of guests of the House.  
Bunch by day or week at moderate rates.

**Hotels & Saloons.**  
**CLIFTON HOUSE,**  
MANKATO, - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the Steamboat  
landing, and is among the largest in the Minne-  
sota Valley. It is

**NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,**  
And the proprietor, from long experience in the  
business, desires himself that he will be able to  
satisfy the traveling public.

**CHARGES MODERATE.**  
M. T. FLOWEN, Proprietor,  
Mankato, Minn., 1862-1863.

**NOTICE.**  
Come to me on the 25th day of November,  
a party of 100, with white star in fore-  
head, 100, with white star in fore-  
head, 100, with white star in fore-  
head, 100, with white star in fore-  
head, 1



OF the MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF HARTFORD, on the 1st day of January  
1863, made to the Treasurer of the State of Minn

needs, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

1. The name of this Company is Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, incorporated May 1857, and located in the City of Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$200,000.00.

3. The amount of its Capital Stock actually paid up in cash, is \$200,000.00.

ASSETS.

1st. Cash on hand, in bank, and in hands of Agents \$18,497.50

2. Real Estate undecumbered .....			8,944.50
3. Bonds owned by the Company, viz.,	Par	Market	
U. S. 6 per cent. bonds .....	value,	value,	
(1881), coupons .....	\$10,000	\$10,000	
U. S. 5 1/2 per cent. treasury notes .....	25,000	25,000	
Connecticut State 6 per cent. bonds .....	5,000	5,250	
Michigan State 6 per cent. bonds .....	15,000	15,400	
Hartford City 6 per cent. bonds .....	11,000	11,110	

	5,000	5,500	
Total Bonds.....	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$2,000.00
4th. Debts to the Company secured by mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate.....			\$5,700.00
5th. Debts otherwise secured, loans on stock.....			10,322.00
6th. Debts for other accounts.....			None
7th. All other securities owned by the Company.....		\$9,875.00	
8th. Bills Receivable, (Loan			

to State of Connecticut.....	\$ 699.59
26. Interest accrued.....	4,632.57
	<u>\$5,332.16</u>
Total Assets of the Company.....	\$247,672.72
5. The amount of liability due or not due to Bank or other creditors, by the Company.....None.	
a. Assets adjusted and due.....None.	
7. Losses adjusted and not due.....\$1,982.50	
8. Losses unadjusted.....5,332.16	
9. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....None	
10. All other claims against the Company.....None	

1. The greatest amount allowed by any one rule is \$10,000.

2. The greatest amount allowed by the rules is the Company to be insured in any one Town, or Village. No rules have been adopted—depends upon its size and character.

3. The greatest amount allowed to be insured is one block. No rules have been adopted—depends upon its size and character.

11. The Charter or Act of Incorporation of Company. A certified copy sent heretofore by M. HOWARD, President.

E. THOS. LOBBELL, Secret.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

The foregoing Statement was subscribed  
sworn to by the said Mark Howard, Presid-  
ent and E. Thos. Laddell, Secretary of said Merchants  
Insurance Company, this fifth day of January,  
1885, before me.

[SEAL.] HENRY K. W. WELCH,  
Notary Public in and for the  
State of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD.  
[SEAL.] January 5th, 1885.

I further certify that I believe the Assets of the Company to be of the full value stated.

GEO. ROBINSON, Deputy Comptroller  
STATE OF MINNESOTA.  
TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, having fully complied with requirements of an act entitled "an act to amend

anet entitled under an act to regulate insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota," approved the twenty-third day of February, thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; I do hereby certify that said Company is authorized to do business in this State.

Witness my hand and seal at the city of St. Paul, this 23d day of January, one thousand and sixty-three.

(SEAL.) CHAS. SCHEFFER,  
State Auditor.

Per J. R. POWER, Dep. Secy. of State.

H. L. MOSS, Agent.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION**  
of the **NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of HARTFORD,** on the 31st of December, 1892, made to the **Treasurer of the State** of Minnesota, pursuant to the Statute in that State.

**NAME AND LOCATION.**  
1. The name of this Company is **North American Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.**  
**CAPITAL.**  
2. The amount of its Capital Stock, is, \$200,000.

2. The amount of its Capital Stock actually paid up, in cash, is.....	50
ASSETS.	
1st. Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents.....	5
2d. Real Estate, unencumbered.....None.	
3d. Bonds owned by the Company, viz:	
Michigan 6 per ct. bonds.....	Market value, \$1,500.00
Harford 6 per ct. bonds 12,000	14,500.00
6 per ct. bonds.....	25,500.00
(Total).....	25,500.00

agent, no such par-	U. S. 3-4-0 Treasury	
ched to sell for me	Notes	12,900 14.44-50
all service ac-	Total bonds	860,900 863,408-50
count.	4th. Debts to the Company, secured by	
ESSEL.	mortgages, being first and second	
EFIC	of unencumbered Real Estate—	
	5th. Debts otherwise secured, loans on	
	stock—	
	6th. Debts for Premiums—	
	7th. All other securities are—	
	1st. Bank Stocks owned by the Com-	
	pany—	

**T.S.**

**1862, pas-**

**Arrive at**

**No. 5. Paul,**

**Oct. 20 A.M.,**

**5.00 P. M.**

**I.D.**

**tudent.**

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3d. Railroad stock owned by  
4th. Interest accrued.....  
4th. All other property of the Compy

Total assets of the Company.....  
5. The amount of liability due, or owing  
Banks or other creditors by the Company  
6. Losses adjusted and due.....  
7. Losses adjusted and not due.....  
8. Losses unadjusted.....  
9. Losses in suspense waiting further  
News.....  
10. All other claims against the Company

11. The greatest amount insured in any town or village, is \$10,000.
12. The greatest amount allowed by the Company to be insured in any town or village,—no rule limit is enforced.
13. The greatest amount allowed to be insured on one block no rules have been depends upon its construction.
14. No part of the capital or earnings in any State as security for losses there.
15. Certified copy of Charter or Act of [L. S.]

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.  
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, ss.  
HARTFORD, January 31, 1904.  
I, the undersigned, a Notary Public,  
Personally appeared John C. Hastings,  
and William C. Hastings, Secretary,  
of the American Fire Insurance Company,  
and they acknowledged to me that the foregoing statement by  
scribed, is a true, full, and correct statement of the  
the affairs of said Company, and exhibited to me the books and records  
as can be ascertained at this date, is a true and correct statement  
on the 31st day of December, last, of the assets and liabilities of  
me, John C. Hastings, Secretary, for the American Fire Insurance Company.

of \$100, and  
sums of \$500  
in stamps.  
ment at par.  
express at  
Cashier.

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1863.)  
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of an  
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PLS, P. M.  
NTY,  
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[SEAL] CHAS. SCHEFFERT  
State Tre  
Per J. B. POWERS  
H. L. MOSS, Agent.

agents and sell  
 ans & dwy  
 COMPANY,  
 19th, 1863.  
 in the capital  
 (are) has been  
 at the Bank

NEWSON'S COME  
 PARK.  
 TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM  
 Park kept in good condition for  
 Refreshments furnished when ordered

LOT WANTED  
 A lot wanted—vacant, or with busi-  
 on it, on Third street—between W  
 Jackson-sts. Address Box 975, sta  
 cash price and location.

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